

Exhibit 9 to Complaint
Intellectual Ventures I LLC and Intellectual Ventures II LLC

**Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (“722 Patent”)**

The Accused Systems and Services include without limitation Southwest systems and services that utilize Kafka; all past, current, and future systems and services that operate in the same or substantially similar manner as the specifically identified systems and services; and all past, current, and future Southwest systems and services that have the same or substantially similar features as the specifically identified systems and services (“Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services” or “Southwest Systems and Services”).¹

On information and belief, the Southwest Systems and Services use Kafka in its private cloud(s). For example, Southwest posts, or has posted, job opportunities that require familiarity with Kafka technology.

See <https://www.linkedin.com/in/charlesmarshall-eth/>, the job profile of an associate software engineer listing Apache Kafka as a skill. (last accessed 9/24/24).

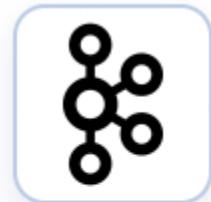
See <https://www.linkedin.com/in/kiransgcapg/>, the job profile of a Full stack developer stating that he develop Southwest services using Kafka. (last accessed 9/23/24).

See <https://www.linkedin.com/in/sundhar-alagumalai-767173ab/>, the job profile of a Solutions Architect listing Apache Kafka as a skill for his position at Southwest Airlines. (last accessed 9/24/24).

As another example, Southwest has stated that it is investing in cloud technology and has “moved about 50% of its technology” to the cloud and has indicated cloud migration is one of its areas of focus for 2024 and beyond. Source:
<https://www.phocuswire.com/southwest-airlines-cio-tech-investment>.

¹ For the avoidance of doubt, Plaintiffs do not accuse public clouds of Southwest if those services are provided by a cloud provider with a license to Plaintiffs’ patents that covers Southwest’s activities. IV will provide relevant license agreements for cloud providers in discovery. To the extent any of these licenses are relevant to Southwest’s activities, Plaintiffs will meet and confer with Southwest about the impact of such license(s).

On information and belief, additional evidence confirms that Southwest uses Kafka technology.



Top Airlines, Airports & Air Services Companies Using Apache Kafka

15,734 companies using this technology

Apache Kafka, an open source technology that acts as a real-time, fault tolerant, scalable messaging system. It is adopted for use cases ranging from collecting user activity data, logs, application metrics to stock ticker data, and device instrumentation.



[Southwest Airlines](#)

Technologies used by the company: 1,161

Source: <https://www.zoominfo.com/tech/24100/apache-kafka-tech-from-transportation-airline-industry-in-us-by-revenue>.²

² All sources cited in this document were publicly accessible as of the filing date of the Complaint.

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
14. A method comprising:	<p>To the extent this preamble is limiting, on information and belief, the Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services practice a method.</p> <p>Kafka is a distributed streaming platform that enables publishing, subscribing, and storing streams of records.</p> <p><u>1. GETTING STARTED</u></p> <p><u>1.1 Introduction</u></p> <p>Apache Kafka® is a <i>distributed streaming platform</i>. What exactly does that mean?</p> <p>A streaming platform has three key capabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish and subscribe to streams of records, similar to a message queue or enterprise messaging system. • Store streams of records in a fault-tolerant durable way. • Process streams of records as they occur. <p>Kafka is generally used for two broad classes of applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building real-time streaming data pipelines that reliably get data between systems or applications • Building real-time streaming applications that transform or react to the streams of data <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.³</p> <p><u>Topics and Logs</u></p> <p>Let's first dive into the core abstraction Kafka provides for a stream of records—the topic.</p> <p>A topic is a category or feed name to which records are published. Topics in Kafka are always multi-subscriber; that is, a topic can have zero, one, or many consumers that subscribe to the data written to it.</p>

³ Annotations added unless otherwise noted.

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	<p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p> <pre> graph TD subgraph Producers [Producers] direction TB P1[App] --> KC[Kafka Cluster] P2[App] --> KC P3[App] --> KC P4[App] --> KC end subgraph Connectors [Connectors] direction TB C1[DB] --> KC C2[DB] --> KC end subgraph KafkaCluster [Kafka Cluster] direction TB KC end subgraph StreamProcessors [Stream Processors] direction TB SP1[App] --> KC SP2[App] --> KC end subgraph Consumers [Consumers] direction TB C3[App] --> KC C4[App] --> KC C5[App] --> KC end </pre> <p>The diagram illustrates a Kafka architecture. At the center is the "Kafka Cluster". Four arrows point from external components to the Kafka Cluster: three "App" boxes labeled "Producers" at the top, two "DB" boxes labeled "Connectors" on the left, and two "App" boxes labeled "Stream Processors" on the right. From the Kafka Cluster, four arrows point to external components: three "App" boxes labeled "Consumers" at the bottom, and one "App" box labeled "Stream Processor" on the right.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p>
14[a] providing, using a processing device of an input source, a data representation to a client device, different from the input source, coupled to a routing network, wherein the data representation includes at least one live object recognizable by the client device, and causing the client device to respond to the live object of the data representation by determining an object identifier (ID) of the live object and to register for updates of the live object with the routing network, such that registering the client device with the routing network provides client connection information to a node in the routing network.	On information and belief, the Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services practice providing, using a processing device of an input source, a data representation to a client device, different from the input source, coupled to a routing network, wherein the data representation includes at least one live object recognizable by the client device, and causing the client device to respond to the live object of the data representation by determining an object identifier (ID) of the live object and to register for updates of the live object with the routing network, such that registering the client device with the routing network provides client connection information to a node in the routing network.

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least one live object recognizable by the client device, and causing the client device to respond to the live object of the data representation by determining an object identifier (ID) of the live object and to register for updates of the live object with the routing network, such that registering the client device with the routing network provides client connection information to a node in the routing network; and	<p>Kafka includes a Producer API that allows applications to publish streams of records, and a Consumer API that allows applications to subscribe to one or more topics and process streams of records produced to them.</p> <p>Kafka has four core APIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Producer API allows an application to publish a stream of records to one or more Kafka topics. • The Consumer API allows an application to subscribe to one or more topics and process the stream of records produced to them. • The Streams API allows an application to act as a <i>stream processor</i>, consuming an input stream from one or more topics and producing an output stream to one or more output topics, effectively transforming the input streams to output streams. <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p>

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p><u>2.1 Producer API</u></p> <p>The Producer API allows applications to send streams of data to topics in the Kafka cluster.</p> <p>Examples showing how to use the producer are given in the javadocs.</p> <p>To use the producer, you can use the following maven dependency:</p> <pre>1 <dependency> 2 <groupId>org.apache.kafka</groupId> 3 <artifactId>kafka-clients</artifactId> 4 <version>3.7.0</version> 5 </dependency></pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/documentation.html.</p>

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Constructor Detail</p> <p>ProducerRecord</p> <pre>public ProducerRecord(String topic, Integer partition, Long timestamp, K key, V value)</pre> <p>Creates a record with a specified timestamp to be sent to a specified topic and partition</p> <p>Parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">topic - The topic the record will be appended topartition - The partition to which the record should be senttimestamp - The timestamp of the recordkey - The key that will be included in the recordvalue - The record contents <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/0102/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/producer/ProducerRecord.html.</p>

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>The diagram illustrates a Kafka architecture. At the center is a box labeled "Kafka Cluster". Arrows point from various components to it: three boxes labeled "App" under a red box labeled "Producers" on the left; two cylinders labeled "DB" under a box labeled "Connectors" on the left; three boxes labeled "App" under a box labeled "Stream Processors" on the right; and three boxes labeled "App" under a red box labeled "Consumers" at the bottom. Arrows also point from the Kafka Cluster to each of the three "App" boxes in the "Consumers" group.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p> <p>Kafka Producers publish records to a Kafka cluster.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<pre>public class KafkaProducer<K,V> extends Object implements Producer<K,V></pre> <p>A Kafka client that publishes records to the Kafka cluster.</p> <p>The producer is <i>thread safe</i> and sharing a single producer instance across threads will generally be faster than having multiple instances.</p> <p>Here is a simple example of using the producer to send records with strings containing sequential numbers as the key/value pairs.</p> <pre>Properties props = new Properties(); props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092"); props.put("acks", "all"); props.put("key.serializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer"); props.put("value.serializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer"); Producer<String, String> producer = new KafkaProducer<>(props); for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) producer.send(new ProducerRecord<String, String>("my-topic", Integer.toString(i), Integer.toString(i))); producer.close();</pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/23/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/producer/KafkaProducer.html.</p> <p>The producer consists of a pool of buffer space that haven't yet been transmitted to the server as well as a background I/O thread that is responsible for turning these records into requests and transmitting them to the cluster. Failure to close the producer after use will leak these resources.</p> <p>The send() method is asynchronous. When called it adds the record to a buffer of pending record sends and immediately returns. This allows the producer to batch together individual records for efficiency.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/23/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/producer/KafkaProducer.html.</p> <p>Kafka Producers create ProducerRecords that are sent to a specific topic and partition. These records can be received and processed by Consumers.</p>

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Constructor Detail</p> <p>ProducerRecord</p> <pre>public ProducerRecord(String topic, Integer partition, Long timestamp, K key, V value)</pre> <p>Creates a record with a specified timestamp to be sent to a specified topic and partition</p> <p>Parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> topic - The topic the record will be appended to partition - The partition to which the record should be sent timestamp - The timestamp of the record key - The key that will be included in the record value - The record contents <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/0102/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/producer/ProducerRecord.html.</p>

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Kafka: Topics, Producers, and Consumers</p> <pre> graph LR P1[Producer] -- record --> K[Kafka Cluster] P2[Producer] --> K P3[Producer] --> K K -- Topic --> C1[Consumer] K -- Topic --> C2[Consumer] K -- Topic --> C3[Consumer] </pre> <p>Source: http://clou durable.com/blog/kafka-architecture/index.html.</p> <p><i>Usage Examples</i></p> <p>The consumer APIs offer flexibility to cover a variety of consumption use cases. Here are some examples to demonstrate how to use them.</p> <p>Automatic Offset Committing</p> <p>This example demonstrates a simple usage of Kafka's consumer api that relying on automatic offset committing.</p> <pre> Properties props = new Properties(); props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092"); props.put("group.id", "test"); props.put("enable.auto.commit", "true"); props.put("auto.commit.interval.ms", "1000"); props.put("key.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); props.put("value.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); KafkaConsumer<String, String> consumer = new KafkaConsumer<>(props); consumer.subscribe(Arrays.asList("foo", "bar")); while (true) { ConsumerRecords<String, String> records = consumer.poll(100); for (ConsumerRecord<String, String> record : records) System.out.printf("offset = %d, key = %s, value = %s%n", record.offset(), record.key(), record.value()); } </pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>The connection to the cluster is bootstrapped by specifying a list of one or more brokers to contact using the configuration >bootstrap.servers. This list is just used to discover the rest of the brokers in the cluster and need not be an exhaustive list of servers in the cluster (though you may want to specify more than one in case there are servers down when the client is connecting).</p> <p>Setting enable.auto.commit means that offsets are committed automatically with a frequency controlled by the config auto.commit.interval.ms.</p> <p>In this example the consumer is subscribing to the topics <code>foo</code> and <code>bar</code> as part of a group of consumers called <code>test</code> as configured with <code>group.id</code>.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p> <p>Kafka topics are divided into partitions, and Kafka uses offsets that act as an identifier of a record within a partition and denotes the position of the consumer to the partition.</p> <pre>org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer Class KafkaConsumer<K,V> java.lang.Object org.apache.kafka.clients.consumer.KafkaConsumer<K,V> All Implemented Interfaces: java.io.Closeable, java.lang.AutoCloseable, Consumer<K,V></pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/22/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p> <p>Offsets and Consumer Position</p> <p>Kafka maintains a numerical offset for each record in a partition. This offset acts as a unique identifier of a record within that partition, and also denotes the position of the consumer in the partition. For example, a consumer which is at position 5 has consumed records with offsets 0 through 4 and will next receive the record with offset 5. There are actually two notions of position relevant to the user of the consumer:</p> <p>The position of the consumer gives the offset of the next record that will be given out. It will be one larger than the highest offset the consumer has seen in that partition. It automatically advances every time the consumer receives messages in a call to <code>poll(Duration)</code>.</p> <p>The committed position is the last offset that has been stored securely. Should the process fail and restart, this is the offset that the consumer will recover to. The consumer can either automatically commit offsets periodically; or it can choose to control this committed position manually by calling one of the commit APIs (e.g. <code>commitSync</code> and <code>commitAsync</code>).</p> <p>This distinction gives the consumer control over when a record is considered consumed. It is discussed in further detail below.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/22/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p>

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	<p>Topics and Partitions</p> <p>Messages in Kafka are categorized into <i>topics</i>. The closest analogies for a topic are a database table or a folder in a filesystem. Topics are additionally broken down into a number of <i>partitions</i>. Going back to the “commit log” description, a partition is a single log. Messages are written to it in an append-only fashion and are read in order from beginning to end. Note that as a topic typically has multiple partitions, there is no guarantee of message ordering across the entire topic, just within a single partition. Figure 1-5 shows a topic with four partitions, with writes being appended to the end of each one. Partitions are also the way that Kafka provides redundancy and scalability. Each partition can be hosted on a different server, which means that a single topic can be scaled horizontally across multiple servers to provide performance far beyond the ability of a single server. Additionally, partitions can be replicated, such that different servers will store a copy of the same partition in case one server fails.</p> <p>Source: Kafka: The Definitive Guide (2nd Ed.), O’Reilly Publishing (2021).</p> <p>For each topic, the Kafka cluster maintains a partitioned log that looks like this:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anatomy of a Topic</p> <pre> graph TD subgraph Topic [Anatomy of a Topic] P0[Partition 0] --- Log0[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9] P0 --- Log0[1 0 1 1 2] P1[Partition 1] --- Log1[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9] P1 --- Log1[9] P2[Partition 2] --- Log2[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9] P2 --- Log2[1 0 1 1 2] end Log0 -- Writes --> Log1 Log1 --> Log2 Log2 --> New[New] Old[Old] --> Log0 </pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p>

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Commits and Offsets</p> <p>Whenever we call <code>poll()</code>, it returns records written to Kafka that consumers in our group have not read yet. This means that we have a way of tracking which records were read by a consumer of the group. As discussed before, one of Kafka's unique characteristics is that it does not track acknowledgments from consumers the way many JMS queues do. Instead, it allows consumers to use Kafka to track their position (offset) in each partition.</p> <p>We call the action of updating the current position in the partition a commit.</p> <p>How does a consumer commit an offset? It produces a message to Kafka, to a special <code>__consumer_offsets</code> topic, with the committed offset for each partition. As long as all your consumers are up, running, and churning away, this will have no impact. However, if a consumer crashes or a new consumer joins the consumer group, this will trigger a rebalance. After a rebalance, each consumer may be assigned a new set of partitions than the one it processed before. In order to know where to pick up the work, the consumer will read the latest committed offset of each partition and continue from there.</p> <p>Source: https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/kafka-the-definitive/9781491936153/ch04.html.</p> <p>Kafka Consumers can identify topics that it wants to subscribe to through subscribe APIs and receive records through offset processing.</p> <p>Each consumer in a group can dynamically set the list of topics it wants to subscribe to through one of the subscribe APIs. Kafka will deliver each message in the subscribed topics to one process in each consumer group. This is achieved by balancing the partitions between all members in the consumer group so that each partition is assigned to exactly one consumer in the group. So if there is a topic with four partitions, and a consumer group with two processes, each process would consume from two partitions.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/22/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Kafka has four core APIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Producer API allows an application to publish a stream of records to one or more Kafka topics. • The Consumer API allows an application to subscribe to one or more topics and process the stream of records produced to them. • The Streams API allows an application to act as a <i>stream processor</i>, consuming an input stream from one or more topics and producing an output stream to one or more output topics, effectively transforming the input streams to output streams. <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p>

U.S. Patent No. 8,407,722 (Claim 14)	
Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Kafka Cluster</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p> <p><i>Usage Examples</i></p> <p>The consumer APIs offer flexibility to cover a variety of consumption use cases. Here are some examples to demonstrate how to use them.</p> <p>Automatic Offset Committing</p> <p>This example demonstrates a simple usage of Kafka's consumer api that relying on automatic offset committing.</p> <pre>Properties props = new Properties(); props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092"); props.put("group.id", "test"); props.put("enable.auto.commit", "true"); props.put("auto.commit.interval.ms", "1000"); props.put("key.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); props.put("value.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); KafkaConsumer<String, String> consumer = new KafkaConsumer<>(props); consumer.subscribe(Arrays.asList("foo", "bar")); while (true) { ConsumerRecords<String, String> records = consumer.poll(100); for (ConsumerRecord<String, String> record : records) System.out.printf("offset = %d, key = %s, value = %s%n", record.offset(), record.key(), record.value()); }</pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>The connection to the cluster is bootstrapped by specifying a list of one or more brokers to contact using the configuration >bootstrap.servers. This list is just used to discover the rest of the brokers in the cluster and need not be an exhaustive list of servers in the cluster (though you may want to specify more than one in case there are servers down when the client is connecting).</p> <p>Setting enable.auto.commit means that offsets are committed automatically with a frequency controlled by the config auto.commit.interval.ms.</p> <p>In this example the consumer is subscribing to the topics <i>foo</i> and <i>bar</i> as part of a group of consumers called <i>test</i> as configured with group.id.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p> <p>Kafka uses DNS resolution for Kafka client connectivity to Kafka brokers.</p> <p>DNS resolution is an important aspect of Kafka client connectivity as it enables the clients to connect to the correct Kafka brokers. When a Kafka client is configured to connect to a Kafka cluster, it typically specifies a list of broker hostnames or IP addresses in its configuration.</p> <p>When a Kafka client is started, it first reads its configuration file to determine the initial list of bootstrap brokers. These brokers are specified as a comma-separated list of hostname and port pairs (e.g., broker1.example.com:9092, broker2.example.com:9092).</p> <p>The Kafka client then performs DNS resolution to obtain the IP addresses of the specified hostnames. By default, the client uses the operating system's default DNS resolution behavior, which typically involves sending DNS queries to a DNS resolver provided by the operating system.</p> <p>Source: https://levelup.gitconnected.com/dns-resolution-for-kafka-clients-2e76b28e4717.</p>
14[b] sending, using the processing device of the input source, an update	On information and belief, the Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services practice sending, using the processing device of the input source, an update message to the routing network, wherein the update message identifies the live object and contains update data that updates a property of the live object.

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
message to the routing network, wherein the update message identifies the live object and contains update data that updates a property of the live object,	<p>Kafka Producers can use the Producer API to send streams of data to topics in a Kafka cluster.</p> <p>Kafka has four core APIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Producer API allows an application to publish a stream of records to one or more Kafka topics. • The Consumer API allows an application to subscribe to one or more topics and process the stream of records produced to them. • The Streams API allows an application to act as a <i>stream processor</i>, consuming an input stream from one or more topics and producing an output stream to one or more output topics, effectively transforming the input streams to output streams. <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p>

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	<p>The diagram illustrates a Kafka architecture. At the top is a green box labeled "ZooKeeper". Below it is a red box containing three "Producer" components. To the right is a cluster of three "Kafka Broker" boxes, which are connected to a central "Topic" box. Arrows show data flow from the Producers to the Brokers, and from the Brokers to three "Consumer" boxes at the bottom.</p> <p>Source: http://clouduration.com/blog/kafka-architecture/index.html.</p>

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	<p><u>2.1 Producer API</u></p> <p>The Producer API allows applications to send streams of data to topics in the Kafka cluster.</p> <p>Examples showing how to use the producer are given in the javadocs.</p> <p>To use the producer, you can use the following maven dependency:</p> <pre>1 <dependency> 2 <groupId>org.apache.kafka</groupId> 3 <artifactId>kafka-clients</artifactId> 4 <version>3.7.0</version> 5 </dependency></pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/documentation.html.</p>

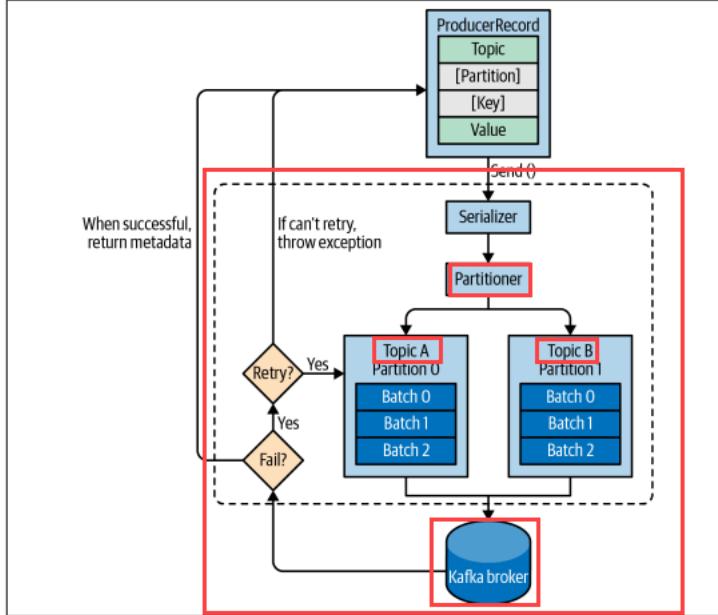
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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>KTable</p> <p>A KTable is an abstraction of a changelog stream, where each data record represents an update. More precisely, the value in a data record is interpreted as an “UPDATE” of the last value for the same record key, if any (if a corresponding key doesn’t exist yet, the update will be considered an INSERT). Using the table analogy, a data record in a changelog stream is interpreted as an UPSERT aka INSERT/UPDATE because any existing row with the same key is overwritten. Also, <code>null</code> values are interpreted in a special way: a record with a <code>null</code> value represents a “DELETE” or tombstone for the record’s key.</p> <p>Source: https://docs.confluent.io/platform/current/streams/concepts.html.</p> <p>The Poll Loop</p> <p>At the heart of the consumer API is a simple loop for polling the server for more data. Once the consumer subscribes to topics, the poll loop handles all details of coordination, partition rebalances, heartbeats, and data fetching, leaving the developer with a clean API that simply returns available data from the assigned partitions. The main body of a consumer will look as follows:</p> <p>Source: https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/kafka-the-definitive/9781491936153/ch04.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<pre> try { while (true) { ❶ ConsumerRecords<String, String> records = consumer.poll(100); ❷ for (ConsumerRecord<String, String> record : records) ❸ { log.debug("topic = %s, partition = %d, offset = %d," "customer = %s, country = %s\n", record.topic(), record.partition(), record.offset(), record.key(), record.value()); ❹ int updatedCount = 1; if (custCountryMap.containsKey(record.value())) { updatedCount = custCountryMap.get(record.value()) + 1; } custCountryMap.put(record.value(), updatedCount) JSONObject json = new JSONObject(custCountryMap); System.out.println(json.toString(4)) ❺ } } finally { consumer.close(); ❻ } } </pre>
14[c] wherein a gateway device at the routing network is configured to identify a category of the update message based on the input source, to determine a node	<p>On information and belief, the Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services practice a gateway device at the routing network is configured to identify a category of the update message based on the input source, to determine a node type to which the identified category maps, and to route the update message to the node, having the node type, at the routing network.</p> <p>Kafka clusters include Kafka brokers, where Kafka Producers push records to Kafka topics via a broker. Kafka Consumers pull records off a Kafka topic.</p>

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type to which the identified category maps, and to route the update message to the node, having the node type, at the routing network,	<p>APACHE KAFKA</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the Apache Kafka architecture. At the top, a box labeled "APACHE KAFKA" contains a "BROKER". Inside the broker, there are three boxes labeled "TOPIC 1", "TOPIC 2", and "TOPIC 3". Each topic contains several colored squares representing "PARTITIONS". A "PRODUCER" (represented by a mail icon) is shown sending a "Send Record to given Topic & Partition" to a specific partition within Topic 1. A "CONSUMER" (represented by a cylinder icon) is shown reading from a "Topic & Partition" within Topic 2.</p> <p>Source: https://www.cloudkarafka.com/blog/part1-kafka-for-beginners-what-is-apache-kafka.html.</p> <h2>Kafka Broker</h2> <p>A Kafka cluster consists of one or more servers (Kafka brokers) running Kafka. Producers are processes that push records into Kafka topics within the broker. A consumer pulls records off a Kafka topic.</p> <p>Running a single Kafka broker is possible but it doesn't give all the benefits that Kafka in a cluster can give, for example, data replication.</p> <p>Source: https://www.cloudkarafka.com/blog/part1-kafka-for-beginners-what-is-apache-kafka.html.</p>

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	<p>The diagram illustrates a Kafka architecture. At the top is a green box labeled "ZooKeeper". Below it is a red box containing three "Producer" boxes. To the right is a cluster of three "Kafka Broker" boxes, which are arranged around a central "Topic" box. Arrows show the flow from the Producers to the Kafka Brokers, and from the Kafka Brokers to three "Consumer" boxes at the bottom.</p> <p>Source: http://clou durable.com/blog/kafka-architecture/index.html.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Anatomy of a Topic</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the structure of a Kafka topic across three partitions. Each partition is represented as a horizontal array of slots. Partition 0 has 13 slots, with values: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, 1, 1. Partition 1 has 9 slots, with values: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Partition 2 has 13 slots, with values: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 0, 1. A red box highlights the last slot of each partition (slot 12 for P0, slot 8 for P1, slot 12 for P2). Three arrows labeled "Writes" point from the right towards these highlighted slots, indicating the direction of new data being added.</p> <p>Old —————→ New</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p> <p>We start producing messages to Kafka by creating a <code>ProducerRecord</code>, which must include the topic we want to send the record to and a value. Optionally, we can also specify a key, a partition, a timestamp, and/or a collection of headers. Once we send the <code>ProducerRecord</code>, the first thing the producer will do is serialize the key and value objects to byte arrays so they can be sent over the network.</p> <p>Next, if we didn't explicitly specify a partition, the data is sent to a partitioner. The partitioner will choose a partition for us, usually based on the <code>ProducerRecord</code> key. Once a partition is selected, the producer knows which topic and partition the record will go to. It then adds the record to a batch of records that will also be sent to the same topic and partition. A separate thread is responsible for sending those batches of records to the appropriate Kafka brokers.</p> <p>Source: Kafka: The Definitive Guide (2nd Ed.), O'Reilly Publishing (2021).</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services</p>  <pre> graph TD PR[ProducerRecord
Topic
[Partition]
[Key]
Value] -- "Send()" --> S[Serializer] S --> P[Partitioner] P --> TA[Topic A Partition 0] P --> TB[Topic B Partition 1] TA --> B0A[Batch 0] TA --> B1A[Batch 1] TA --> B2A[Batch 2] TB --> B0B[Batch 0] TB --> B1B[Batch 1] TB --> B2B[Batch 2] B0A --> K[Kafka broker] B1A --> K B2A --> K B0B --> K B1B --> K B2B --> K </pre> <p>The diagram illustrates the Kafka producer architecture. It starts with a ProducerRecord object containing fields: Topic, [Partition], [Key], and Value. This record is passed to a Serializer, which outputs to a Partitioner. The Partitioner takes the serialized data and routes it to two different topics: Topic A Partition 0 and Topic B Partition 1. Each topic partition contains three batches: Batch 0, Batch 1, and Batch 2. Finally, all batches are sent to a Kafka broker.</p> <p><i>When successful, return metadata</i></p> <p><i>If can't retry, throw exception</i></p> <p><i>Retry?</i> (Decision diamond): If Yes, loop back to the Partitioner. If No, proceed to <i>Fail?</i> (Decision diamond). If Yes, loop back to the Partitioner. If No, return metadata.</p> <p><i>Figure 3-1. High-level overview of Kafka producer components</i></p> <p>Source: Kafka: The Definitive Guide (2nd Ed.), O'Reilly Publishing (2021).</p> <p>Kafka Producer records include information identifying a specific topic.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Constructor Summary</p> <p>Constructors</p> <p>Constructor and Description</p> <pre>ProducerRecord(String topic, Integer partition, K key, V value) Creates a record to be sent to a specified topic and partition</pre> <pre>ProducerRecord(String topic, Integer partition, Long timestamp, K key, V value) Creates a record with a specified timestamp to be sent to a specified topic and partition</pre> <pre>ProducerRecord(String topic, K key, V value) Create a record to be sent to Kafka</pre> <pre>ProducerRecord(String topic, V value) Create a record with no key</pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/0102/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/producer/ProducerRecord.html.</p>

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	<p><i>Method Detail</i></p> <p>partition</p> <pre>int partition(java.lang.String topic, java.lang.Object key, byte[] keyBytes, java.lang.Object value, byte[] valueBytes, Cluster cluster)</pre> <p>Compute the partition for the given record.</p> <p>Parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> topic - The topic name key - The key to partition on (or null if no key) keyBytes - The serialized key to partition on (or null if no key) value - The value to partition on or null valueBytes - The serialized value to partition on or null cluster - The current cluster metadata <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/producer/Partitioner.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
14[d] wherein the node is configured to identify the client device as a registered device and to route the update message to the client device, and	<p>On information and belief, the Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services practice the node is configured to identify the client device as a registered device and to route the update message to the client device.</p> <p>Kafka Consumers can set a list of topics that it wants to subscribe through subscribe APIs. Kafka delivers messages in a topic to those consumers that are subscribed to the topic.</p> <p><small>Each consumer in a group can dynamically set the list of topics it wants to subscribe to through one of the subscribe APIs. Kafka will deliver each message in the subscribed topics to one process in each consumer group. This is achieved by balancing the partitions between all members in the consumer group so that each partition is assigned to exactly one consumer in the group. So if there is a topic with four partitions, and a consumer group with two processes, each process would consume from two partitions.</small></p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p> <p><i>Usage Examples</i></p> <p>The consumer APIs offer flexibility to cover a variety of consumption use cases. Here are some examples to demonstrate how to use them.</p> <p>Automatic Offset Committing</p> <p>This example demonstrates a simple usage of Kafka's consumer api that relying on automatic offset committing.</p> <pre>Properties props = new Properties(); props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092"); props.put("group.id", "test"); props.put("enable.auto.commit", "true"); props.put("auto.commit.interval.ms", "1000"); props.put("key.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); props.put("value.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); KafkaConsumer<String, String> consumer = new KafkaConsumer<>(props); consumer.subscribe(Arrays.asList("foo", "bar")); while (true) { ConsumerRecords<String, String> records = consumer.poll(100); for (ConsumerRecord<String, String> record : records) System.out.printf("offset = %d, key = %s, value = %s%n", record.offset(), record.key(), record.value()); }</pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p> <p>The connection to the cluster is bootstrapped by specifying a list of one or more brokers to contact using the configuration >bootstrap.servers. This list is just used to discover the rest of the brokers in the cluster and need not be an exhaustive list of servers in the cluster (though you may want to specify more than one in case there are servers down when the client is connecting).</p> <p>Setting enable.auto.commit means that offsets are committed automatically with a frequency controlled by the config auto.commit.interval.ms.</p> <p><small>In this example the consumer is subscribing to the topics foo and bar as part of a group of consumers called test as configured with group.id.</small></p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p> <p>Kafka has four core APIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Producer API allows an application to publish a stream of records to one or more Kafka topics. • The Consumer API allows an application to subscribe to one or more topics and process the stream of records produced to them. • The Streams API allows an application to act as a <i>stream processor</i>, consuming an input stream from one or more topics and producing an output stream to one or more output topics, effectively transforming the input streams to output streams. <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p>

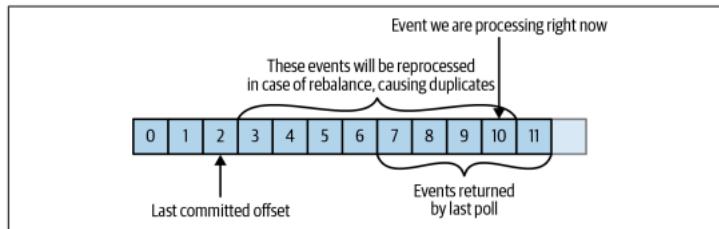
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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>The diagram illustrates a Kafka Cluster with two servers, Server 1 and Server 2. Server 1 contains partitions P0 and P3, while Server 2 contains partitions P1 and P2. Below the cluster, there are two consumer groups: Consumer Group A and Consumer Group B. Consumer Group A consists of two consumers, C1 and C2, which are assigned to partitions P0 and P3 respectively. Consumer Group B consists of four consumers, C3, C4, C5, and C6, which are assigned to partitions P1, P2, and P3 respectively. Arrows indicate the flow of data from the servers to the consumers.</p>
14[e] wherein the client device processes the update message upon receipt to update the property of the live object at the client device.	<p>On information and belief, the Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services practice the client device processes the update message upon receipt to update the property of the live object at the client device.</p> <p>Kafka Consumers can set a list of topics that it wants to subscribe through subscribe APIs. Kafka delivers messages in a topic to those consumers that are subscribed to the topic. Kafka Consumers process messages that are received via a Kafka broker.</p> <p><small>Each consumer in a group can dynamically set the list of topics it wants to subscribe to through one of the subscribe APIs. Kafka will deliver each message in the subscribed topics to one process in each consumer group. This is achieved by balancing the partitions between all members in the consumer group so that each partition is assigned to exactly one consumer in the group. So if there is a topic with four partitions, and a consumer group with two processes, each process would consume from two partitions.</small></p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p><i>Usage Examples</i></p> <p>The consumer APIs offer flexibility to cover a variety of consumption use cases. Here are some examples to demonstrate how to use them.</p> <p>Automatic Offset Committing</p> <p>This example demonstrates a simple usage of Kafka's consumer api that relying on automatic offset committing.</p> <pre>Properties props = new Properties(); props.put("bootstrap.servers", "localhost:9092"); props.put("group.id", "test"); props.put("enable.auto.commit", "true"); props.put("auto.commit.interval.ms", "1000"); props.put("key.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); props.put("value.deserializer", "org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer"); KafkaConsumer<String, String> consumer = new KafkaConsumer<>(props); consumer.subscribe(Arrays.asList("foo", "bar")); while (true) { ConsumerRecords<String, String> records = consumer.poll(100); for (ConsumerRecord<String, String> record : records) System.out.printf("offset = %d, key = %s, value = %s%n", record.offset(), record.key(), record.value()); }</pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p> <p>The connection to the cluster is bootstrapped by specifying a list of one or more brokers to contact using the configuration >bootstrap.servers. This list is just used to discover the rest of the brokers in the cluster and need not be an exhaustive list of servers in the cluster (though you may want to specify more than one in case there are servers down when the client is connecting).</p> <p>Setting enable.auto.commit means that offsets are committed automatically with a frequency controlled by the config auto.commit.interval.ms.</p> <p>In this example the consumer is subscribing to the topics <i>foo</i> and <i>bar</i> as part of a group of consumers called <i>test</i> as configured with group.id.</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p>Kafka has four core APIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Producer API allows an application to publish a stream of records to one or more Kafka topics. • The Consumer API allows an application to subscribe to one or more topics and process the stream of records produced to them. • The Streams API allows an application to act as a <i>stream processor</i>, consuming an input stream from one or more topics and producing an output stream to one or more output topics, effectively transforming the input streams to output streams. <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p style="text-align: center;">Kafka Cluster</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Consumer Group A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Consumer Group B</p> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/20/documentation.html.</p> <pre> void commitAsync() Commit offsets returned on the last poll() for all the subscribed list of topics and partition. void commitAsync(java.util.Map<TopicPartition,OffsetAndMetadata> offsets, OffsetCommitCallback callback) Commit the specified offsets for the specified list of topics and partitions to Kafka. void commitAsync(OffsetCommitCallback callback) Commit offsets returned on the last poll() for the subscribed list of topics and partitions. void commitSync() Commit offsets returned on the last poll() for all the subscribed list of topics and partitions. void commitSync(java.util.Map<TopicPartition,OffsetAndMetadata> offsets) Commit the specified offsets for the specified list of topics and partitions. OffsetAndMetadata committed(TopicPartition partition) Get the last committed offset for the given partition (whether the commit happened by this process or another). </pre> <p>Source: https://kafka.apache.org/10/javadoc/org/apache/kafka/clients/consumer/KafkaConsumer.html.</p>

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Claim(s)	Example Southwest Count 2 Systems and Services
	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER 4</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Kafka Consumers: Reading Data from Kafka</h2> <p>Applications that need to read data from Kafka use a <code>KafkaConsumer</code> to subscribe to Kafka topics and receive messages from these topics. Reading data from Kafka is a bit different than reading data from other messaging systems, and there are a few unique concepts and ideas involved. It can be difficult to understand how to use the Consumer API without understanding these concepts first. We'll start by explaining some of the important concepts, and then we'll go through some examples that show the different ways Consumer APIs can be used to implement applications with varying requirements.</p> <p>Source: Kafka: The Definitive Guide (2nd Ed.), O'Reilly Publishing (2021).</p>

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	<p>Commits and Offsets</p> <p>Whenever we call <code>poll()</code>, it returns records written to Kafka that consumers in our group have not read yet. This means that we have a way of tracking which records were read by a consumer of the group. As discussed before, one of Kafka's unique characteristics is that it does not track acknowledgments from consumers the way many JMS queues do. Instead, it allows consumers to use Kafka to track their position (offset) in each partition.</p> <p>We call the action of updating the current position in the partition an offset commit. Unlike traditional message queues, Kafka does not commit records individually. Instead, consumers commit the last message they've successfully processed from a partition and implicitly assume that every message before the last was also successfully processed.</p> <p>How does a consumer commit an offset? It sends a message to Kafka, which updates a special <code>_consumer_offsets</code> topic with the committed offset for each partition. As long as all your consumers are up, running, and churning away, this will have no impact. However, if a consumer crashes or a new consumer joins the consumer group, this will trigger a rebalance. After a rebalance, each consumer may be assigned a new set of partitions than the one it processed before. In order to know where to pick up the work, the consumer will read the latest committed offset of each partition and continue from there.</p> <p>If the committed offset is smaller than the offset of the last message the client processed, the messages between the last processed offset and the committed offset will be processed twice. See Figure 4-8.</p> <p>Source: Kafka: The Definitive Guide (2nd Ed.), O'Reilly Publishing (2021).</p>  <p><i>Figure 4-8. Reprocessed messages</i></p> <p>Source: Kafka: The Definitive Guide (2nd Ed.), O'Reilly Publishing (2021).</p>